

GAZERS THANK JEWS FOR FIRM LOYALTY IN TIME OF CRISIS

New Page of History Being Written by Mars' Pen, Says Savant Accompanying Russian Army.

LONDON, Oct. 14. Czar Nicholas, of Russia, personally thanked a deputation of Jews for their attitude in the war during a recent visit to the Emperor made to Vilna.

The narrative was made public today by the Government Press Bureau, telling of the arrival of the invited journalists at the Russian headquarters.

"We were invited to lunch and dinner with the General Staff on their restaurant. A note posted at the table forbids handshaking under a fine of three pence, which is given to the fund for the wounded.

"The Emperor's visit to Vilna was a great success. He rode into the town unaccompanied, although the streets were crowded.

"He received a Jewish delegation and spoke his thanks for the sympathetic attitude of the Jews in this hour, which is so solemn for Russia.

"The general feeling that prevails may be described as like a new page in history.

"One feels that the Russian army is a great wave, rolling forward with one spirit driving it.

"The facilities for gathering and sending out information are all that can be granted at the present stage of the war.

"On October 12, I visited several of the wounded Austrians, who have been sent back from the front. One described the Russian artillery as particularly formidable, and says that his own corps ran short of ammunition, not food.

"A young German from Bohemia said that the Austrian artillery was uncrushed and crushed by the Russian rifle fire of soldiers who took to cover as well if they could not be decelerated by the Austrian snipers.

"All accounts agree that the Austrians could never put up an adequate resistance to the Russian bayonet charges. This was particularly noticeable in the latter fighting.

"The hospitals I visited were excellently provided with surgeons and nurses. The Czar's sister, the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, two years ago, went through a full course of preparation, is working with the Sisters of Mercy under ordinary discipline and conditions."

TSING-TAO TO YIELD BY KAISER'S ORDER, PEKIN IS INFORMED

German Legation, Denying Surrender, Declares Garrison Will Fight as Long as Ammunition Holds Out.

PEKIN, Oct. 14. It is understood a bombardment of Tsing-Tao by the Japanese will begin on October 17.

It was announced at the Japanese legation today that unofficial information received there stated Emperor William had ordered Governor Meyer-Waldock to surrender Tsing-Tao to the Anglo-Japanese forces.

At the German legation it was denied that any such order had been received, and the legation attaches asserted that Tsing-Tao would hold out against the Allies' attacks.

They said that Governor Meyer-Waldock had agreed to the Japanese suggestion of an armistice for the settlement of non-combatants. These include the American Consul, W. R. Peck.

Floating mines sown in Kiao-Chau Bay are appearing in the Chinese Sea. Two coasters have been struck.

Japanese statements published in the Chinese press absolutely deny charges of brutality against the Japanese troops engaged on the Shan-Tung peninsula. The reason given for the Japanese naval activity in the middle Pacific is the secret assistance given German warships at various islands.

German merchantmen coaled and provisioned in neutral harbors are waiting a chance to sail.

According to a Tokio dispatch the garrison is well supplied with ammunition and food, but is weak in numbers, the total being less than 7000.

TOKIO, Oct. 14. It was announced officially today that the American Consul at Tsing-Tao, W. R. Peck, and a number of German and Chinese women and children are to leave Tsing-Tao tomorrow.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES HEAVY IN FIRST SIX WEEKS OF WAR

Wounded Alone, Passing Through Vienna, Numbered 135,000.

GENEVA, Oct. 14. The Gazette de Lausanne publishes an uncensored letter from Vienna, of which this is a summary.

The number of Austrian wounded who arrived or passed through Vienna up to September 13, according to official figures, was 128,000.

SURPRISE AT ANTWERP AROUSED BY BOMBS OF ZEPPELIN RAIDER

Philadelphian Receives Letter From Eyewitness to First Attack on Doomed Belgian City.

The dropping of bombs on Antwerp from the first Zeppelin which attacked that city is graphically described in a letter received by a Philadelphian from Edward A. Higgin, of the Atlantic Line, Missouri. The first Zeppelin attack was made August 26 at 1:30 a. m.

"I arrived in Antwerp on Monday and I shall give you my experience in a city attacked by an airship.

"Everything had been fairly quiet in Antwerp since the outbreak of war. The city was known to be one of the gayest and most interesting on the Continent and the people seemed to have little fear for their town, as they placed great reliance on the strong fortifications, with the thought of its being attacked from another direction.

"Monday night an unusual quietness seemed to prevail and every one went about in whispered conversation, little realizing the calamity which was to befall their city long before daybreak.

"At midnight it was a fine, clear starlight night, but with no moon when, about 1:30 Tuesday morning, the hub of an engine from an airship could be heard in the eastern sky and as seconds elapsed a terrific roar could be heard bringing terror to the hearts of all the new awakened population.

"The airship, a huge airship, could be seen sweeping down on the city, apparently very close, about 300 feet up, just clearing the house tops. Then over the city a great fire appeared to drop from the airship in quick succession, followed by heavy reports as each shell burst, shaking the whole town.

"The airship apparently had the intention of dropping bombs on the city, but the airship would be directed upon the destruction and havoc each had done. The whole population were out in their night attire, it was pitiable to see men, women and children running in all directions; some crying, some kneeling praying with fear.

"Some seemed to have gone quite mad at the constant booming of the guns from the forts and the moans of the injured. The airship was then seen to drift away as quietly as it appeared, leaving destruction and death in its directions.

"The Germans apparently had their target mapped out for each bomb, but in every case fire was badly directed. Unfortunately nearly every street burst in the poorer quarters of the town, and killing and wounding the dwellers while they slept.

"The first bomb, which was intended for the barracks, fell in a small residential square of the Falcon Place close to the shipping and apparently burst before reaching the ground, as pieces of steel fell in all directions penetrating the stone houses.

"Another bomb, which caused the most destruction, fell in Exchange street near the Bourse; it was undoubtedly intended for the Royal Palace, not 400 feet away on Place de Meir.

"In this case the house was entirely blown up, causing several deaths.

"The next was directed for the Palace de Justice, on Boulevard de Arts, but exploded in Rue de Justice, a street close by; this also exploded in the earth, and stonework and pillars on half the street were torn away.

"The fourth and last infernal machine, I shall not forget, was the one which fell in the Botanical Gardens adjoining, ploughing up the ground to a considerable depth and wrecking columns and masonry surrounding it. In each case all the windows in the vicinity were blown entirely out.

"The whole town now is in hourly fear and dread of the Zeppelin's returning on another terrible errand, and Antwerp is now a town of mourning and darkness. At 8 o'clock every evening all lights in the city are extinguished, and the streets, bridges are all closed, the only vehicles on the street are required to have special passes, people are in their houses in darkness, no lights of any kind are allowed; the city is absolutely dark after the hour of 8 p. m., and such people as are in the streets are being continually held up by the guards and have to produce a permit.

"Such is now the state of the city of Antwerp, only a few weeks ago a scene of gaiety and pleasure, and I am glad to know I am now back in London after the horrors I experienced last week."

GERMAN CRUISERS SAVED BY MERCHANTMAN'S FUEL

New York Doctor Tells of Goeben and Breslau Exploit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—How the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, shot of coal and fleeing from French and British warships in the Mediterranean Sea, were able to escape the enemy and reach a Turkish port by begging coal and 1200 mattresses from the Hamburg-American liner Barcelona was related here by Dr. William V. McCready, an American physician who recently returned from the war zone. He said that on the afternoon of August 3 the Barcelona, on which he was traveling, was intercepted by wireless and asked if she could spare any fuel.

"The captain of the merchant ship sent many code messages to the commanders of the cruisers, Doctor McCready explained. The Goeben and Breslau, he said, appeared and bore down on the Barcelona at full speed. They reported they were short of coal and needed just enough to sustain them to the closest Turkish port. The captain of the Barcelona gave all the fuel he could spare, but the skippers of the warships declared it was not sufficient. After a conference all the spare mattresses in the passenger quarters were put aboard the cruisers and much furniture was also transferred for fuel.

FOOD PLEA FOR BELGIUM

United States Again Asks Kaiser to Let Provisions Enter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, today for the third time instructed by the State Department to request the Berlin Government to allow American food supplies to enter Belgium.

"The Belgian Government has received the other requests which this Government has made.

NEUTRALITY OF SCHELTZ PROMISED BY KAISER

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Government of the Netherlands has again been officially notified by the German Government that the status of the River Scheldt, the waterway which leads to Antwerp, will be regarded by Germany as heretofore.

"There will be no question of forcing the Netherlands or using it for purposes not sanctioned in treaties with the Netherlands. The notification to this effect was sent this morning.

WAR OPERATIONS OF THE DAY SHOW GERMAN AGGRESSION

Experts Find Kaiser Pressing Forward for Battle in Southwest Belgium—Move Against Warsaw Declared Evidence of Teutonic Strategy.

By J. W. T. MASON NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Germany's campaign in Poland, which is now beginning to develop its offensive strength, was conducted in its early stages with great skill. It seems now evident that the advance on Warsaw was skillfully masked by the recent operations, 100 to 150 miles further north in the Niemen River district. The Russians apparently mistook the German advance toward the Niemen as the enemy's main objective.

Even the ability of the second and third-class Russian fortresses in North Poland to withstand the German attacks while the powerful French and Belgian fortifications were falling did not open the eyes of the Russian General Staff.

The fact is now seen to be that the successful resistance of these Polish forts was due to the meagre German forces sent against them. While the Russians were hurrying overwhelming armies across the Niemen and were triumphantly forcing the Germans to retire toward East Prussia, the real German offensive was developing against Warsaw.

The Germans appear to have succeeded in landing armies of great strength without molestation across the 160 miles separating their frontier from the Vistula, on which river the entrenched camp of Warsaw is located. What part of the attention of the Russian General Staff was not centered on the successful Niemen operations was occupied with the advance through Galicia.

The Russians were moving forward in the north and south with supreme optimism. Their official reports obviously showed; they were to be in Berlin by Christmas; the Germans from East Prussia and the Austrians in Galicia were unable to stand against them. Then, suddenly, between the victorious northern and southern Russian armies, the German General Staff launched its counter-offensive and the Russian Reserve realized the danger into which their optimism has led them.

They have had to withdraw their advance forces marching on Cracow, and the other operations in East Prussia have become of minor importance. A new battle front running south from the Warsaw district is being forced upon the assembly of Germany's main forces.

The overconfidence that brought disaster to Russia's first offensive in East Prussia, early in the war seems now to be obtaining a large part of the Galician success.

FEAR FOR TRAWLER CREWS

Believed That Two British Craft Have Been Destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Westminster Gazette prints the following dispatch from Aberdeen.

"Relatives of 20 members of the crews of two mine-sweeping trawlers, Princess Beatrice and Drumoak, have been advised that it is feared the vessels have been lost with all their men."

HAITIAN TROOPS DEFEATED

Federal Forces, Beaten by Rebels, in Retreat.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 14.—Government troops have been defeated by the rebels on the north coast, and the President's forces are retreating toward Grande Riviere.

DEEDS OF DARING, PATHOS AND HUMOR OF THE WAR

"I have just heard a story, poignant in its misery," cables a correspondent. "A mother went to see her son at a hospital. He was lying comfortably tucked in bed, his head wrapped in a bandage.

"'Yes, do not suffer much?' she asked, anxiously.

"'Non, petite mere,' replied the soldier, 'as trop.'

"The day is fine," she continued; 'let us go for a little turn in the garden; your head will be all the better for it,' and she pointed to his bandaged brow.

"'Excuse me, mother dear,' he said. 'I am a little fatigued.'

"'But you said he would be more seriously than you said,' she said, anxiously.

"'Bend near, mother, and I will tell you.'

"'She bent her head.

"'My two legs and my left arm have gone.'

"The shock was terrible; her beloved boy, so handsome, so charming in his nature! No, no, it could not be true! When the truth could no longer be denied, on the evidence of a frightened glance, she uttered a demented creature from the ward, crying out her misery."

A writer tells this story of a trip out from La Ferté:

"Outside the town we found on a hill the grave of a Highlander. I do not remember ever to have read of a Highlander's epitaph than that which the dead man's comrades had written in pencil on the rough wooden cross, made of strips torn from an ammunition box. This is it: 'Here lies Private . . . No. . . Highlander. Killed in action. He was a good pal.'

"From the cross hung his great coat, the back all torn by a shell.

This story comes from a war correspondent in France:

"We proceeded in the direction of Chateau Thierry. A few miles outside we came across a small British convoy returning with a batch of material, including eight officers and a Red Cross doctor. The British convoy consisted only of a sergeant and six men. They told me that they were returning to fetch supplies when the detachment of Germans came out of the woods and stood on the road with their hands up. They willingly accompanied the motor and small British force, for they were starving and had surrendered to get food.

"We presently descried a lonely figure hobbling along the long way road. When we came up it was a corporal of an Irish regiment. He had been wounded in the foot and was using his rifle as a crutch. 'Where are you going?' said 'Sure and ev'ning out to the front,' he replied. 'How do you expect to get there? It's about 60 miles away.'

"'Ah, now, if I can get to the next village maybe I'll be home to give you a lift; if not, I'll go on tramping.'

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS PARIS, Oct. 14.—Unofficial reports of the resumption of the Allies' attack in force on the German centre reached here today. The office of the Ministry of War declined to discuss them, but it was admitted that such a move would be strategically sound. It was pointed out that a sustained attack on the centre, which French air scouts have reported as weakened recently by the withdrawal of German forces to the northwest, would force a hurried massing of the enemy at this point.

That there is a distinct menace in the movement on the Allies' left is admitted here. Germany could not have selected a better field in Europe on which to attempt a bottling up of the Allied forces. The Belgian army narrowly escaped being cut off in its retreat from Antwerp. The German forces, released from the assault of Antwerp, are advanced west and south toward the coast. The northwestern German column, detached from General von Boehn's army, is pushing southward along the coast until they could reach a battlefield better suited than the flat Belgian-French coast.

The French have been reported as successfully opposing part of this movement by General von Boehn, at Hasebroek. Unconfirmed reports today give color to the belief that the battleground is being shifted southward from Ostend, indicating that the concentrated force there are pressing forward to battle in a southerly direction, leaving Ostend. This city is of scant strategic advantage.

The grand approach which was transferred their main field of aerial warfare northwest of Paris. Extraordinary precautions to guard against further dropping of bombs apparently have discouraged any further attempts here. But unofficial reports from the northwestern battle front indicate that the Germans are exhibiting extraordinary activity in this line elsewhere and particularly near the Channel cities, Nancy and Boulogne both report aerial raids, unofficial dispatches saying that bombs were dropped in the latter of the two cities.

The new aerial patrol around Paris, adopted by General Hirschauer, recently commissioned to rehabilitate the aeronautical corps, has evidently deterred the Germans from any further bomb-dropping experiments over the city.

was dispatched to the theatre of operations. I went with delight and so did the others. When we reached our destination we were told that the battle would begin in the morning.

"At daybreak positions were assigned to us, and the commander of the brigade handed us a plan of action of our artillery. From that moment horror possessed our souls.

"It was not anxiety for ourselves or fear of the enemy, but a feeling of awe as I saw something unknown. At 6 o'clock we opened fire at a mark which we could not distinguish but which we understood was the enemy.

"Studiously we see the enemy coming. At the same time he opens fire upon us. We turn our guns upon him and I give the order to fire. I myself feel I am in some kind of a nightmare.

"One of the enemy's regiments is annihilated. Then a second one. All this time I am pouring missiles in among them. In the confusion of the battle I left me. My soul is in a daze and I continue to shoot at the enemy without the least feeling of pity.

"Yet still the enemy is advancing, rushing forward as though he were sure that I do not understand his tactics, but what are they to me? It is enough for me that I am occupying a favorable position and mowing him down like a strong man with a scythe in a clover field.

"During the first night after the battle I could not sleep a wink. All the time my mind was full of the horrors of the battlefield. I saw German regiments approaching, and myself firing right into the back of them. Heads, arms, legs and whole bodies of men were being flung high into the air. It was a dreadful vision.

"I was in four battalions. When the second began I went into an automobile. Only your muscles are taxed. All the rest of your being seems paralyzed. So complete is the suspension of the sensory processes that I never feel my wound. All I remember is that a feeling of heaviness came over me and my head began to swim."

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WALTER J. BEZBY.

ZEPPELINS RUMORED ASSEMBLING AT KIEL FOR CHANNEL FLIGHT

Germany Talks of "Big Surprise" for Britain, More Hated by Teutons Than France and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 14. Reports from Amsterdam and Copenhagen say a large fleet of Zeppelins is being assembled at Kiel for the invasion of England. The Kiel Canal has been closed and the operations of the Germans are masked from the public.

A British newspaper man, who has arrived at Amsterdam from Berlin, confirms the rumors that the Krupps have produced 20-inch guns with a range of 25 miles. The big guns probably are destined for use at some channel port, if the Germans gain a foothold.

He says that the aeroplane factories in Germany are working day and night supplying machines, and that 200 aviators are qualifying for military service every week.

"Germany is full of vague reports of the 'big surprise' for England," the correspondent continues. "The English are more hated than either the French or Russians. The Germans would rather capture one Englishman than 20 of the others. In Germany, England is blamed for it all, rightly or wrongly. She is accused of being at the bottom of this war."

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The number of Belgian soldiers now interned in Holland is given as 25,000. German cavalry and light artillery, according to official announcement, now occupy the territory of Hasebroek and Ypres.

LEMBERG RETAKEN BY AUSTRIAN ARMY AS RUSSIANS FLEE

Vienna Official Statement Reports Repulse for Czar's Forces on Vistula—Advance in Serbia Steady.

VIENNA, Oct. 14. Austrian forces have recaptured Lemberg, according to the official statement here today, and the relief of Przemysl is complete. The Russians have been defeated along the River San and the allied Serbian and Montenegrin armies have been driven back.

The official statement follows: "Our troops have recaptured Lemberg. They defeated the Russians in sharp fighting and forced the enemy to evacuate the city, from which our forces retired several weeks ago for strategic reasons. The relief of Przemysl is complete. Our troops have reached the River San and have attacked the Russian forces north and south of the fortress. Russian columns retreating from Sieniawa are being closely pursued. In Russian Poland Russian forces attempt to cross the Vistula south of Ivangorod were repulsed.

"Our advance in Serbia continues steady. The Serbian and Montenegrin forces, which have been advancing toward Sarajevo, were thrown back in several places and are now retreating, partly in the direction of the Serbian frontier and partly in the direction of the Montenegrin frontier."

Another War Result VIENNA, Oct. 14.—English sporting terms formerly in general use in Austria are now prohibited. Stregelchase has become Jaudrennen, handicap Angleichcharen and spring meeting Fuhlingsrennen.

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